

Glasgow Weekly Times.

CLARK H. GREEN:

"ERROR CEASES TO BE DANGEROUS, WHEN REASON IS LEFT FREE TO COMBAT IT."—JEFFERSON.

EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

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Neatly executed, kept constantly on hand, and for sale low.

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Will practice law in the counties of Randolph, Chariton, Howard, Boone, Monroe, Adair and Schuyler. All business entrusted to him will receive his prompt attention.

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Will attend to all business entrusted to them in Howard, and the counties adjoining. Particular attention paid to collecting.

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Nov. 15, 1849—y.

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GLASGOW, MO.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

BONNETS AND INDIA RUBBER

GOODS, HARDWARE, CARPETS,

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26 Front Street, Glasgow, Mo.

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ST. LOUIS, MO.

CLOPER & RIMMER, Importers and dealers of French Millinery, would respectfully inform the Ladies, they are prepared to offer any article in their line at the lowest possible prices, and of the latest and most approved styles, being in receipt of patterns monthly.

The greatest attention is paid to written orders, that persons at a distance may feel perfect confidence in sending to their House.

Straws and Leghorns, cleaned, dyed and altered, and every article of mourning goods supplied at the shortest notice.

St. Louis, August 23, 1849—25-9m

Livery stable.

NEW ADMINISTRATION.

EMERSON & HANDLEY would respectfully inform the public that they have purchased of the Messrs. ANSON their entire establishment, and are now prepared to accommodate both citizens and strangers, with every description of vehicle, and good saddle horses, at a moment's notice.

The additions we are making in new carriages, Buggies, and fine horses, (none other kept,) will enable us to furnish "turn outs," equal in style and comfort to any establishment in the State. We are also prepared, at all times, to attend on pleasure parties, and to convey passengers to any point they may desire to go.

By strict attention to the wants of the community, and a fixed determination to deserve the patronage which has been so liberally bestowed upon our predecessors, we feel assured that our efforts to please, will be appreciated by a generous community.

A Hearse and Carriages will at all times be in readiness to attend funerals, either in the City or country.

Glasgow, Nov. 15, 1849—37-1y.

JOHN W. LUKER, JOHN JENNINGS.

Luke & Jennings.

PRODUCE BROKERS,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,

Commercial Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Between Vine Street and Washington Avenue.

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Messrs. ROE & KIRCHVAL, St. Louis.

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" CHOUTEAU & VALLE, " "

" HANSEN & CO., " "

" J. W. HARRIS & CO., Glasgow.

" PERKY & BARTHOLOW, " "

St. Louis, January 17, 1850—1y.*

WE daily hear of the most astonishing cures being effected by that great and popular medicine, the genuine

H. G. FARRELL'S

ARABIAN LINIMENT,

The greatest remedy ever discovered for almost all complaints requiring an external application, either in man or beast. In the short length of time it has been introduced to the people of the United States, it has gained a reputation unequalled by any other medicine in the known world. Why is it? The answer is plain—because no medicine of the kind has ever been put before the public so deserving of the rich laurels it has acquired; and it will continue to gain friends as long as it performs the most extraordinary cures of various descriptions, after the doctors and all other remedies have failed. We do not only say that the genuine H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment can and does perform cures which no other medicine can, but you have certificates here of what it has done.

Thaddeus Smith, of Mudd Creek, Tazewell Co. Ills. says—"I had lost the use of my arm for more than a year, by palsy or paralysis; the flesh had entirely withered away, leaving nothing but skin, muscle and bone. I tried all the best doctors and all the remedies I could hear of, but they did no good. I then commenced the use of H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment, and a few bottles entirely cured me, and my arm is now as strong and fleshy as the other. It is also first rate for burns, sprains and bruises."

The celebrated Doctor JAYNE, whose reputation as a benefactor to mankind extends over the whole world, reports that a lady of one of the first families in Philadelphia had been confined to her bed fourteen years with Rheumatism, and was cured by H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment. He also says—"Your Liniment is going rapidly; send me a supply immediately by Leeche's fast line."

My daughter, when 6 months old, was taken with a swelling in the tonsils, which grew larger and larger, till when 6 years old she had great difficulty in swallowing her food. Every night watch was kept, fearing she would suffocate. The best doctors attended her, but could give no relief. I took her to the most eminent doctors in the east, they said there was no help for her but to outgrow it. With a sad heart I returned home with her, when she became so much worse that the doctors had to be called in again; they decided that the tonsils must be cut off, as the only means of giving relief. My wife would not consent to this, and she determined to try your liniment, which gave relief the very first application, and by a continued use she entirely recovered. She is now 10 years old, and fleshy and healthy as could be desired.—Your Liniment is also the best in use for bruises, sprains, cuts, burns, headache, &c. and it will remove the most severe pain in a few moments. It also cured eaked order in my cow in a few days. GEO. FORD.

Peoria, Ill. July 2, 1849.

Mr. H. G. FARRELL—Your Arabian Liniment is the greatest medicine in the world for horse flesh. I had a mare about to foal, when she became so helpless that she could not rise from the ground; she was in this way for several days, when with 7 others, I succeeded in raising her up, which was the only way it could be done, when I commenced the use of your excellent liniment, rubbed in well over the joints, and astonishing as it may appear, before I used up a bottle of the dollar size, she was able to get up and walk herself. I would not have given ten dollars for her before, and many advised me to shoot her to get her out of misery; she is now one of my best mares. I suppose it was a strain in the joints. L. W. HUNT.

Peoria, Ill. July 2, 1849.

Look Out For Counterfeits!

As they are in circulation. The true and only genuine H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment always reads with the H. G. initials, before Farrell's, thus, "H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment," and his signature is also on the label of the bottle, and these words are blown in the glass bottle, "H. G. Farrell's Liniment, Peoria." Do not touch any other and look well before you purchase, or you will get imposed upon.

Manufactured only by H. G. Farrell, inventor and proprietor, and wholesale druggist, No. 17 Main Street, Peoria, Ill., to whom all communications must be addressed; and for sale by O. Henderson, Glasgow; H. Blakely & Co. St. Louis; and by regular agents throughout the United States.

Call and get a Farrier Book, free of charge December 5, 1850.—McM.

JOHN SIGERSON & BROTHERS.

Dealers in

Fruit Trees and Shrubbery,

St. Louis, Mo.

J. W. HARRIS, Agent, Glasgow.

A Catalogue of Trees and Shrubbery, together with the prices, can be seen at the store of the Agent, where orders can be left.

Apples—172 different kinds.

Pears—26 " " "

Plums and Cherries—A large supply of the best qualities.

The stock of ornamental shade trees and Shrubbery, Grape vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Quinces, &c. &c. embraces every kind desirable. Orders left at the above agency will be promptly filled, and the articles so carefully packed as to reach their destination without injury. sep 12

Wisconsin Lumber Yard, Bremen.

The subscriber having now on hand a large stock of seasoned lumber, consisting in part of

3,000,000 white pine lumber, all kinds,

1,500,000 Pine shingles.

500,000 Pine laths.

Offers the same wholesale or retail for cash, cheaper than any yard in St. Louis. Builders and others are invited to call and ascertain prices before making their purchases, as I am confident they can make a great saving in the cost of building materials in buying at this yard. (s19-20) JAS. BLOOMER

PLANK ROADS.

EDITORS TIMES AND BANNER: The proposed Plank Road from Huntsville to Glasgow has excited much interest in the community; and a wish to be informed as to the character and advantages of such an improvement. I desire through your columns to present such information as I have been able to obtain on the subject, and some considerations as to the advantages likely to result from it.

The most approved plan of constructing these roads at present seems to be, to lay a single track eight feet wide, with plank three inches thick. These plank rest upon two rows of sills about four feet apart, and the earth filled up to a level with the tops of the sills; over the plank is thrown a layer of sand or dirt, which by the travel becomes imbedded into the plank, forming a rough surface protecting the plank and preventing animals from slipping. In addition to this the following plans have been adopted to enable wagons to pass each other. One is to have a dirt road 12 feet wide along side the plank road, on which wagons returning from market and not heavily loaded can travel. Another is a track on each side of the plank road extending from the ends of the plank four feet: This narrow track should rise a little from the ends of the plank, so that when wagons pass, the outside wheels of each wagon running on the narrow track will be a little higher than the inside wheels resting on the plank road; the weight and draft will in this way be thrown on the plank. These four feet tracks may be of macadamised rock, which will never need repairs, or of short pieces of plank.

The Grade on these roads should not exceed a rise of one foot in twenty; though for very short distances where a team may lay out its whole strength without exhausting it, a grade of one foot in sixteen is sometimes admitted.

On a road of this kind 8000 lbs. is estimated to be a load for four good horses, and 5000 lbs. for two good horses.

The cost of such roads varies from \$1200, to \$2000, per mile varying with the cost of materials and expense of grading.

The tolls are at the rate of from 2cts. to 6cts. per mile for a four horse wagon varying with the amount of travel.

My conclusion from conversations with men of experience, and from examinations of reports of the cost of these roads in other States, is that \$2000 per mile is a high estimate for the cost of the road from Huntsville to Glasgow and that \$50,000 will cover every expense.

Assuming that 25 miles will be the distance by the plank road from Huntsville to Glasgow; and that 7000 lbs. will be a load for four horses, and that this road charges the highest rate of toll, 5cts. per mile; I will now make a comparison of the cost of transportation on this road and our present road. On our present road taking the year round 2000 lbs. is a fair load for four horses, and three days the average length of the trip.

The use of four horses, wagon and driver is worth \$2.50 per day.

To haul 2000 lbs. from Huntsville to Glasgow is therefore worth the use of a four horse wagon 3 days at \$2.50 per day \$7.50.

To haul 7000 lbs. at the same rate would be 3 1/2 times \$7.50 \$26.25.

On the plank road the same team will haul 7000 lbs. in two days which at \$2.50 per day is \$5.00.

Add toll at 6cts. per mile going and returning 50 miles \$3.00 \$8.00.

On the plank road to haul 7000 lbs. will cost \$8.00—on the common road \$26.25, that is the cost on the plank road will be less than one third what it now is.

I have left out of consideration the wear and tear of team, wagon and driver on our present miserable roads, which every farmer knows is heavy.—I have left out the expense of being a

week on the road which frequently happened last winter.

If I were to add to the above estimate the additional trouble and expense from these sources on the present road over what it will be on the plank road, I am well satisfied that a wagoner can afford to haul on a plank road for less than a fourth of his present charges.

But there is still another item of importance to be taken into the estimate. A plank road is as good in wet weather as in dry. Now there are times when our roads are utterly impassable; the farmer must wait for favorable weather. At the time at which he could work on his farm, he must start to the river. On the plank road he may leave his hauling to be done when he can do nothing at home. He thus gains in his time for work.

Again no farmer in Randolph county can raise to advantage more wheat than is necessary for home consumption; because of the expense of transportation. In Randolph county the farmer is almost of necessity confined to the articles of tobacco or stock.—With such a road penetrating to the heart of the county, the farmer can vary his crops, changing them as prices change, and improving his land. As I have already taken as much space as may reasonably be asked of you to bestow on this communication, I must close although I know the subject is far from being exhausted.

The Jefferson Inquirer is to be issued daily during the session of the Legislature. Put us down for an exchange, or a subscriber, which ever you please, from Lusk—but be sure to book us.—Glasgow Times.

We are not so pensive, Mr. Times, as to "book you as a subscriber," but we are just green enough to "book" you as an exchange.—Jefferson Inquirer.

Decidedly more generous than our mammoth St. Louis friends. Such greenness we appreciate.—Times.

INDEPENDENCE.—Were we to ask a hundred men who from small beginnings, have attained a condition of respectability and affluence, to what they imputed their success in life, the general answer would be, "It was from being early compelled to think for and depend on ourselves."

"Mr. Speaker," said a member of the Jamaica Legislature discussing a bill for the regulation of the lumber trade, I know these timber merchants to be most egregiously rascals—"I was one myself for twelve years."

A FACT.—The young man who has learned a trade has still another thing to learn. It is—that if he would thrive he must work at it.

CHURCH BELLS.

There's something beautiful in the church bells. Beautiful and hopeful!

They talk to high and low, rich and poor, in the same voice; there's sound in them that should scorn pride and envy, and meanness of all sorts, from the heart of man, that should make him look on the world with kind forgiving eyes, that should make the earth itself seem to him, at least for a time, a holy place. Yes, there is a whole sermon in the very sound of the church bells, if we have only the ears rightly to understand it. There is a preacher in the belfry, that cries, "Poor, weary, struggling, fighting creatures, poor human things! take rest, be quiet. Forget your vanities, your follies, your week-day craft, your heart burnings! And you, ye human vessels, glib and painted, believe the iron tongue that tells ye that for all your gilding, all your colors, ye are the same Adam's earth with the beggar at your gates." "Come away, come," cries the church bell, "and learn to be humble; learn that, however daubed and stained, and stuck about with jewelry, you are but grave clay! Come, Dives, come; and be taught that all your glory, as you wear it, is not half so beautiful in the eye of Heaven, as the sores of uncomplaining Lazarus! And ye, poor creatures, livid and faint, stilled and crushed by the hardness of the world, come, come," cries the bell with the voice of an angel, "come and learn what is laid up for you. And learning, take heart, and walk amongst the wickedness, the cruelties of the world, calmly, as Daniel walked among the lions."

—[Douglas Jerrold.

The Distinguished Dead of 1850.

BY URIAH H. JUDAH.

Such is mortal's fleeting breath; Such is life, and such is death.

They have fallen! Nay, not fallen in the estimation of their countrymen—for their memories will ever flourish in grateful remembrance—but their names have been stricken from the roll of living greatness, and the tomb, that allotted tenement of mortality, has claimed its own.

Death, clad in his gloomy robes, has wandered in the midst of eloquence, of valor, of erudition, and of worth, spreading dismay around. Wherever he has roamed he has caused havoc. On the brow of talent he has stamped his signet, and powerless became the lips of eloquence; he grasped the hand of the warrior, and closed his ears to the sound of the drum and the tumult of battle.

His sword was in his hand, Sull warm with recent fight; Ready that moment at command. Through rock and steel to smite.

They have fallen!—but not until Fame had enrolled their names high, very high in her temple, so grand and so towering—the names of Taylor, Calhoun, Elmore, Prentiss, King, Mason, Osgood, Fuller and Jones.

Twelve short months ago, and Zachary Taylor stood before the world as the illustrious chief of a mighty nation, blessed with the love and reverence of millions of freemen, and in the tranquil enjoyment of every earthly bliss—a few more weeks glide away and become lost in the revolution of time, and all that is left of the President and Hero, his dust, moves on to the last resting place of mortality, in regal magnificence, ay! in more than kingly splendor, for his mound is honored by the poor and the humble, and moistened by the tear of affection.

After all the toils of war, How blest the brave man lays him down! His bier is a triumphal car— His grave is glory and renown!

He has fallen! South Carolina weeps over the tomb of her most able champion, for the eloquent tongue of Calhoun will no longer lift the accents of beauty and sublimity; to-day he reposes placidly amid the hallowed precincts of the earth, and no voice but that of God, can rouse him.

Death! thou "lovest a shining mark," for Elmore, the talented and distinguished, hath fallen at thy mandate.

Sergeant S. Prentiss has fallen! A brilliant light has been quenched, and the Pleader has carried his cause up to that Tribunal from which there can be no appeal.

And, could'st thou not spare for a little longer, one whose age is as nothing before the great Jehovah? Why blunt the point of her eloquent pen, and why hush the throbbings of her noble heart? In thy roamings, could'st thou not find some humbler victim of thy wrath, than Margaret Fuller? Ah! thou must fulfil thy mission, ordained by Providence, until the stars shall grow dim with age, and yon glorious luminary of day sets in eternal darkness!

Go then and pluck the bloom from the rose in its sweetness and its beauty, and scatter to the air its richest perfume; strike down manhood as he launches his frail bark on the eventful waters of life; and when the great warrior returns from the ground of his exploits, covered with glory, conquer him, oh spoiler, and hold him thy prisoner!

The hero, the statesman, his journey is done, All his cares are now over, his last battle is won;

Now sweetly he rests from his sorrows and fears, And leaves a proud nation in sadness and tears.

They have fallen! Great intellect or renown, or elevated station could not save them from the worm, for it was written "dust thou art, and unto dust shalt thou return." Man, no matter how brilliant his career, or how dazzlingly splendid his talents, must, in process of time, be encircled within the limits of a little spot of earth—

The best of heraldry, the pomp of power, And all that beauty, all that wealth e'er gave,

Await alike the inevitable hour— The paths of glory lead but to the grave.

Sleep on, noble dead of 1850!— Sleep on in your last rest, and mingle your dust with the free soil of Columbia, in the hallowed graves where Americans have laid you. Sleep on, while in the inmost recesses of our hearts, your names are cherished!

Arrival of the Cherokee.

Two Weeks later from California. New York, 20th Dec.

The Cherokee reached her dock at five minutes past 12 o'clock. She brings dates from California to the 15th November, has 364 passengers, and \$1,680,000 in gold dust.

The steamer Genesee arrived at Panama on the 2d Nov., with two weeks late news from San Francisco. The mails had not reached Chagres when the Cherokee left. The steamship Pacific had not arrived at Chagres on the 9th December.

The steamer Philadelphia arrived on the 9th, from New Orleans, and would sail the next day. Both vessels would be full of passengers from the Pacific.

Nothing of particular interest had occurred to mark the progress of California. The Cholera laid many in the grave in the city. Since its first appearance, the number of deaths has been about 135, while at Sacramento the number of deaths had probably reached 1000. The disease is, however, abating, and the deaths in either city do not average over eight or ten per day. This mortality has prostrated, in a great measure, the business of the large cities, and consequently affected every locality.

During the approaching winter, a much large number of miners will remain in the mountains than ever before and consequently more gold will be taken out than during any previous winter season. Much attention is being paid to quartz mining.

The Mariposa mines are yielding a good return, notwithstanding the machinery is not so powerful as desirable. Within a short time past, however, another quartz vein of great richness has been discovered, between the south fork of the Feather and Yuba rivers.—Heretofore miners have been only scratching over, and scientific mining has just commenced. When fully under way, and the requisite amount of capital actively employed, the result will be even more wonderful than before.

The call for an extra session of the Legislature is under advisement, and not altogether impossible, as the necessities of the State demand it.

The Indian difficulties continue, but are not of an alarming character; several skirmishes have taken place, but attended with a loss of only two or three lives on either side.

The Sacramento Times says: "We have seen persons from the mines from whom we learn that the Cholera had spread only in a very limited extent; a few cases have occurred at Nevada city, Rough and Ready, and other towns.

The Governor has issued his proclamation setting apart the 30th day of December as a day of thanksgiving and prayer.

The Yuba mines have generally yielded well, the average per man being eight to ten dollars per day.

Genl. W. Beason, of Philadelphia, died at San Francisco.

A very destructive fire has taken place at Sacramento City. Among the buildings burnt are four hotels.

Commercial.

California Markets, Nov. 15.—Flour is dull and declining. Bricks \$20 23 per m.

Coal dull and plenty. Of Coffee, there is a large supply on hand, and the market is quiet. Domesticates are unchanged. Lumber drags along heavily. Provisions are about the same as at the sailing of the last steamer. Cigars lower. Furniture is in large supply. Boots are in fair request, with ready sales; the prevailing scarcity has caused some activity in the market. Money plenty at 3 1/4 per cent.

There are twenty-four newspapers published in the English language on the shores of the Pacific, most of them by the Americans, in California, Oregon, Doerect.

POETRY.

THE NEW YEAR.

Awake! the "happy New Year" is come! Welcome it, thou rising sun; Bend to meet it, vaulted sky; Greet it, all ye stars on high; Breathe upon it, zephyrs free; Dance in concord, crested sea; 'Skip like Lambs' ye 'little hills,' Pour your music, running rills; Let all nature join to cheer The coming of the glad New Year!

Ye who yet to guidance cling, Ye who sport in life's green spring, Ye who joy in manhood's might, Robbed in fortunes rosy light; Thou whose days are well nigh numbered, Whose silver cord will soon be sundered, Maid and matron, old and young, All who have a heart and tongue, Rich and poor and bond and free, Hail the New Year, full